

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4006.

號一月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876.

日八初月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY:—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BEZILLOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. Shaw to sign my name per procuration. A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORAN & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.
E. O. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Ha Noi. Mr E. COSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr J. ALABOR in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & Co. MEYER, ALABOR & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESSEN. Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

NOTIFICATION.

IT is herewith notified that a Customs House has been Established at HOI-KOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KUNGHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of Business under this day's date.

H. O. BROWN, Commissioner of Customs.

Kinngow Customs, Hongkong, April 1, 1876. my8

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Shirts.

A large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boy's Holland Suits & Pinafors.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

VERY Handsome PHAETON, 1st Double HARNESS, nearly new. 1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to L. MALLORY, No. 2, St. John's Place, Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

In One Lot, or in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and LAND belonging to the BIEN HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—

FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.

Machines for Adjusting and Fitting, Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, &c., &c., &c.

One Gas Machine.

One Steam-Engine.

Spare Materials, Iron and Copper Pipes of various dimensions, &c., &c.

One Tug Boat, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.

One Steam Launch.

Fifteen large native Cargo Boats, in good order.

The Land and Buildings of the Estate, situated on the River.

The Estate of Lacan Bienhoa Province, comprising an area of about 300 Hectares, mostly cultivated.

Apply to THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, SAIGON.

April 25, 1876. my25

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex S. S. "NAPLES."

A Large Assortment of New Books.

NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE, GIFT BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex S. S. "VIKING" & "NAPLES."

PRIME Quality BASKETS DANISH BUTTER in tins of 1-lb., 2-lbs., and 4-lbs. each.

BASS ALE, (October brew), in bulk—hds. and kilderkins.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 6 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.
Breadth " 92 "
Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "
" do, Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Fuel, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 60 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 55 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to W. B. SPRATT & Co., 9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

LOST.

AT the HONGKONG HOTEL or on the way thence to the Canton Steamer Wharf, a DIAMOND Ring. The Finder will Please Return it to the Manager of the HONGKONG HOTEL. If required, a Reward will be given. Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my8

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS.

Essen (Germany). Sole Agent for China, F. PEIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOON (Germany.)

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr C. C. BOJESSEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SUENSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between GUTZLAFF and SHANGHAI Restored.

CARL CHR. BOJESSEN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Wreck of the P. M. S. S. Japan lies 20 miles S. 28° E. of Breaker Point: a Buoy marks the locality, and the Steamer Rajah and Schooner Lotterer are anchored over the wreck. Masters of Vessels are requested to avoid a near approach at night or during thick weather.

W. H. RAY.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my6

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have Established themselves as BUTCHERS and GENERAL COMPRADORES,

At No. 1, Graham Street, And are prepared to Supply Fresh and Salt PROVISIONS and STORES; also, WINES, SPIRITS and ALES of every description.

MATHEW & Co.

Hongkong, March 25, 1876. my6

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee, under Bill of Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell, on

MONDAY,

the 8th May, 1876, at Noon, The Whole of the Stock-in-trade, Shop Fittings, Machinery, Carpenter's, Engineer's, and Blacksmith's Tools, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., of or belonging to B. R. STANFORD, Shipwright, &c., on the Premises at Spring Gardens.

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1876. my6

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "ALMA," Captain G. T. WASTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFLAIX & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON" will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Fongkong, April 24, 1876. my6

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.) The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Lombardy with the next English Mail.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "LOMBARDY" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.) The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain J. H. PEAKE, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my6

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Captain DE GIRARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ATA," Captain FLEURY, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 27, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Captain NOMBREY, which left YOKOHAMA on the 18th Instant, for this Port, will take Cargo here for Marseilles, &c.

For Freight, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 21, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE," JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE," OVERTON, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer
"PENEDO,"
Captain JOHN CAHNS, will be
despatched as above on WED-
NESDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Praya West.
Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my3

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain C. COLES, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on THURSDAY, the 4th Instant, at
4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my4

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain ABRAHAM, will have
immediate dispatch for the above
Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The "A 41 British Clipper Bark
"OTAGO,"
to any part of the World.
Apply to
CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my8

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
EDWARD WHITALL in our Firm
ceased on the 30th April last.
We have authorized Mr HERBERT SMITH
to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my15

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately
rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at
reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tf.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPAGNOR AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, the 1st June,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. jol

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 29, *Menzberg*, Danish barque, 338,
M. M. Koedt, Amoy April 27, Ballast.—
EDWARD SCHULZ & Co.
April 29, *Hope*, British barque, 454,
T. O. Boulton, Rosso (Island of Celebes)
Mar. 17, Rattana.—WM. FURST & Co.
April 30, *Catherine Marden*, British 3-m.
schooner, 287, Wm. Marden, Keelung Apr.
26, Coal.—WM. FURST & Co.
April 30, *Naworth Castle*, British barque,
354, M. Linklater, Keelung April 20, Coal.
—DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
April 30, *Cheng Soon*, Siamese schooner,
200, Cheng Sang, Bangkok via Haiphong
April 1, General.—CHINESE.
April 30, *Gustav Adolf*, German barque,
272, Oehlmann, Newchwang April 10,
Beans.—EDWARD SCHULZ & Co.
April 30, *Candia*, British steamer, 1342,
Thomson, Nagasaki April 25, General.—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April 30, *Cyphrenes*, Brit. steamer, 1280,
Wood, Shanghai April 22, and Swatow 29,
Sugar.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
May 1, *Caudor Castle*, British steamer,
1419, Greig, Saigon April 27, Rice.—
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
May 1, *Kjohenhavn*, Danish steamer, 701,
Paulsen, Bangkok April 22, General.—
YUEN FAT HONG.
May 1, *Columbia*, British barque, 344,
Solano, Bangkok April 9, Wood.—RUSSELL
& Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 30, *Abbey Couper*, for Manila.
30, *Yarra*, for Takao.
30, *Glory*, for Bangkok.
30, *Haitong*, for Swatow.
30, *Washi*, for Hoihow.
30, *Flours Castle*, for Shanghai.
May 1, *Adria*, for Saigon.
1, *Benedict*, for Singapore and Penang.
1, *Genoa*, for Saigon.
1, *Danube*, for Bangkok.
1, *Canton*, for Newchwang.
1, *Fleisberg*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Henrietta Behn, for Novgorodsky,
Christian, for Haiphong.
Villa de Rivadavia, for Manila.
Hankow, for Hankow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cyphrenes*, 2 European
deck and 130 Chinese.
Per *Catherine Marden*, 1 Chinese.
Per *Candia*, the first and second officers,
and Malay crew of Brit. barque *Liberator*.
Per *Caudor Castle*, 8 Chinese.
Per *Kjohenhavn*, Mr John Paul, and 52
Chinese.
Per *Columbia*, 8 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per *Haitong*, for Amoy,
Messrs Cornack, Boyd and Bruce. For
Tamsui, Messrs Thornton, Longridge, John
Kiddley and Morton.
Per *Gaelic*, for Yokohama, Hon. and Mrs
J. Bramston, Mr R. S. McCook, U.S.N.,
Mr John Cumming, and one Chinese. For
San Francisco, 4 Europeans and 593 Chi-
nese. For New York, Baron de Overbeck.
For Boston, Mr O. F. Tremlett. For Phil-
adelphia, Mr T. Hall.
Per *Adria*, 15 Chinese.
Per *Danube*, 268 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Hope* reports: left
Ponoo on 18th March and had light winds
and fine weather throughout.
The British 3-masted schooner *Catherine
Marden* reports: left port with light Easterly
winds, from the 27th to port moderate
N.N.W. to E.N.E. winds and fine weather.
The *Naworth Castle* reports fine weather
the whole passage.
The *Cheng Soon* reports fine weather
throughout the passage.
The *Gustav Adolf* reports light winds
and calms throughout.
The British steamer *Candia* reports:
brought the shipwrecked crew of the ship
Liberator from Nagasaki, which ship was
stranded on the 1st April on the Loo Choo
Islands, crew and part of the cargo saved.
The British steamer *Cyphrenes* reports:
light Northerly winds and fine weather.
The British steamer *Caudor Castle* re-
ports: fine weather throughout.
The Danish steamer *Kjohenhavn* reports:
Northerly winds and fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—
For HANKOW, at 10.30 a.m. To-mor-
row, the 2nd Inst.
For AMOY.—
Per *CONSOLATION*, at 5 p.m. To-mor-
row, the 2nd Inst.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
Per *NAMOA*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,
the 2nd inst.
For SAIGON.—
Per *PNEEDO*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednes-
day, the 3rd Inst.
For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—
Per *THALES*, at 3.30 p.m. on Thurs-
day, the 4th Inst.
For COOKTOWN, BRISBANE & SYD-
NEY.—
Per *SINGAPORE*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Monday, the 8th May, instead of as
previously notified.
Mails will also be made up for all parts
of East Australia, Tasmania, and
Melbourne.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 18th May, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon,
Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia,
New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden,
Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius,
Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked *Paid to Galle only*
they will go on from Galle as unpaid.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 12th May.

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 13th May.

7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
to Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my15

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH.

The English Contract Packet
will be despatched with
Europe, &c., on SATUR-
DAY, the 18th May.

The following will be the hours of
closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, May 5.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M. Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, May 6.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage until

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 A.M. Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 24, 1876. my6

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF
PEKING* will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 15th Instant, with Mails
for Japan, San Francisco, and the
United States, which will be closed as
follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hong-
kong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S.
Stamps to those places only the names
of which are printed in Italics. To all
the other places named correspondence
cannot be Registered through, but only
to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspond-
ence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong
Stamps
cents.

U.S.
Stamps
cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward's Island,
Vancouver's Island, Baha-
ma, Nassau, New Provid-
ence,..... 8 3

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota,
Cartagena, Costa Rica,
Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Green-
land, Jamaica, New Granada,
Nicaragua, Panama, West
Indies,..... 8 6

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador,
Venezuela,..... 8 10

Belize, Greytown, Guiana,
Honduras, Martinique, Santa
Martha, Turf's Island,..... 8 13

Brazil,..... 8 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru,
Argentine Confederation, Bue-
nos Ayres, Paraguay, Uru-
guay,..... 8 23

Newspapers (not over 4 oz) 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz,..... 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers
or Book Packages (as silk scarves,
jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my15

CARGOES.

Per American ship *Nightingale*, for San
Francisco, sailed April 23, 1876.—6,800
bags Rice each 50 lbs., 116 bags Sugar each
1 picul, 97 bales Paper, 885 boxes Oil, 27
boxes Tobacco, 180 boxes Soy, 50 boxes
Sambone, 20 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 155 boxes
Granite, and 1,600 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Mary Whitridge*,
Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed April
23rd.—7,360 bags Rice each 50 lbs., 92 bags
Sugar each 1 picul, 13 bags Pepper each 1
picul, 87 bags Beans each 60 lbs., 15 boxes
Rungus, 50 boxes Cassia, 490 boxes Soy,
225 boxes Oil, 90 boxes Paper, 91 boxes
Chinaware, 150 pkgs. Sambone, 15 pkgs.
Tobacco, 200 Quicksilver Flasks, 10 rolls
Mating, 15 pkgs. Fire Crackers, and 3,566
pkgs. Sundries.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.—
Daylight.—*Nemoa* leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

2 p.m.—*Penedo* leaves for Saigon.

THURSDAY, May 4.—
4 p.m.—*Thales* leaves for Singapore and
Penang.

FRIDAY, May 5.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lano, Crawford & Co.
Agamemnon leaves for London on
about this date.

SATURDAY, May 6.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
Goods per *Gladius* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Flours Castle* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, May 8.—
Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown,
Brisbane and Sydney.

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and House-
hold Furniture, of Mr B. R. Stanford,
Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

TUESDAY, May 9.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, May 11.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

ARTISERS.

Artisiers in respect-
that a copy of the
some time past been
every Steamer and Sail-
arrival in this Harbour.
I have recently been placed
of Captains and Officers of
resulted in a material increase
Subscription List of the Mail
amongst the shipping in port; and as
special arrangements have been made to in-
crease the usefulness of the Shipping List
and to extend the circulation in the Bay,
these advantages will be at once apparent
to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.35 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1876.

In another column we publish a despatch
from the Superintendent of Trade at
Fochow to Dr. Krauel, the German
Consul for the Province, giving an ac-
count of the steps taken by the Chinese
officials for the settlement of the *Anna*
affair. The account, although much
more full than the one already reprinted
in this paper from the *Fochow Herald*,
does not differ in effect from that
of our contemporary, and it forms
a sequel to the despatch from the
same authorities that we published on
Saturday. On reading through these
documents one cannot help being im-
pressed by the fact that it was mainly
owing to the vigorous and firm action of
the German Government in this affair,
that it has been brought so close to a
satisfactory termination. It is clear
from the first despatch that Chun Taou-
tai, and the other officials who were
originally appointed to make enquiries
into the affair, having no doubt
a desire to shield the offenders from
justice, and believing, probably, that the
higher authorities were in sympathy
with them, purposely did their work as
incompletely as possible, but the pres-
sure brought to bear by the German
Government at Peking forced on a
different condition of things, and Chun
Taou-tai and his confederates, instead of
finding their conduct approved by their
superiors, got reprimanded and disgraced.

From the report made by Chun Taou-
tai to the Board it would almost appear
as if the Chinese were the aggrieved and
the Germans the aggressors in the mat-
ter. The murder of the Captain is passed
over with a brief mention of the fact,
and we are told that he was a very
violent man, and had so cruelly treated
those on board that the whole European
crew left him. He was consequently
obliged to engage a new Chinese crew
at Amoy, and, without a previous
knowledge of the men, he exercised the
same harsh treatment towards them
as he had used towards his European
crew, and so he was murdered—"a
calamity which he had, indeed, brought
upon himself." The Governor, perceiv-
ing that the affair was considered serious
at Peking, and that something must be
done in the way of punishment, finds
it convenient to get "astonished" at
all the proceedings of Chun Taou-tai.
"What he has done is not at all satis-
factory, and is at direct variance with
what I (the Governor) intended should
be done, and I am quite astonished to
find such a state of things." He says he
is astonished that the Taoutai should
have delayed his departure on the in-
vestigation; that he should have said
nothing in his report about what
was to be done with the offenders
in custody, or what means were to
be taken for the capture of those at
large; that he had not sent officials
beforehand to arrange matters, and so
on *ad libitum*. The unfortunate Taou-
tai is even blamed for the death of a
number of the offenders who, on seeing
his boat coming, jumped into the water
and were drowned in an effort to escape!
While it may be taken for granted that
the Taoutai was not particularly anxious
to bring the offenders to justice, yet
there is no doubt he was acting in ac-
cordance with the feeling of every official
above him even to the high officials at
Peking. If the Government or the
chief officer in the provinces had been
desirous of a speedy and thorough in-
vestigation into the affair they would
have had one long ago, and we should
have heard nothing of all these little
fallings of Chun Taou-tai. There is no
difficulty among Chinese officials in find-
ing grounds of delay; if one does not
present itself in the natural course of
events some unfortunate official who has
had a hand in the affair is fixed upon
as the scapegoat, but he by no means
gets off without punishment, and indeed
it must be a most unpleasant thing for
any official to find himself mixed up in
an affair in which foreigners are con-
cerned, or in which ultimately a little
financing in diplomacy may be required.

As it is, the Governor Ting winds
up his report with a great show of
justice by temporarily depriving Chun
Taou-tai and Chung Tsui, his assistant,
of their buttons for failing in their mis-
sion, and says that Taou-tai, the Pre-
sident of the Board of Trade, and his
executive officer "should have three
great marks of default against their
names." It is to be hoped that this
slight punishment may be some induc-
ement to these officials to pay a little

more regard in future to matters in
which foreigners are concerned.

It will be observed from the despatch
published to-day that punishment is to
be awarded with no sparing hand. Two
or three of the worst of the offenders are
to be recommended for decapitation or
strangulation, and others are to be bam-
boozed; the rewards for the capture of
the mutineers not in custody are to be
increased, and the military Mandarin in
charge of the place where the piracy was
committed, and four other Mandarins of
lesser note, have been degraded from
office. The military Mandarin has, in
addition, been put on his trial, and
punishment has also been awarded to
other offenders. As to indemnity money,
it seems that \$11,127 has been exacted
from the shops found in possession of
the sugar from the vessel, and handed
over to the German Consul, but
it is stated that the German Government
deems this insufficient, and a further sum
of about \$28,000 is demanded. The
question of a few thousand dollars in
such an affair as this would be very
unimportant indeed, were it not for
the advisability of obtaining full satis-
faction of the demands. This is the
only point in the affair that, it seems,
has not yet been decided, but we should
imagine that no difficulty is likely to
arise in regard to it, although it may
cause some delay in the final settlement
of things. The Germans should either
stick to their further claim to the end,
when of course the Chinese will be com-
pelled to yield, or else give it up at once,
before it becomes an important question
at all. The claim appears to be a rea-
sonable one, but so long as the Chinese
have exhibited their willingness to punish
the offenders, and afford full satisfaction
in other ways, it is, possibly, scarcely
worth while to stand out for the remain-
ing indemnity, and it might now be
given up with a good grace. There is
every reason to believe that the whole
affair will prove a valuable lesson to the
Chinese in their future dealings with
foreigners, and the successful results of
the resolute stand taken by the Germans
in the matter ought not to be without
its good effect upon the dallying, unde-
cided, policy pursued by the English
Government at Peking.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING
PRESS.

The Press says that about twelve months
back the Censor Wang Choo-lan memorial-
ized the Chinese Imperial Government on
the excessive mortality occurring in the
prison of the Board of Punishments at
Peking and drew attention to the sufferings
entailed upon witnesses through the "law's
delay." The Governor of Kweichow seems
now to have taken up the matter in earnest,
actuated by a praiseworthy desire to correct
the glaring abuses caused through the pre-
sent system. He memorialises the Throne
on the subject, and gives an abstract of an
essay written by an official forty years ago
undergoing temporary detention. It is
gratifying to learn that the Governor of
Kweichow has, in conjunction with his
chief official subordinates, endeavoured to
provide a practical means of relief by es-
tablishing a separate house of Detention
for persons brought up in connection with
pending trials. This reform is at once
practical and benevolent, and must be
hailed as a proof that some few of the Chi-
nese officials are waking up to a sense of
their duty to their fellow-creatures.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail gives the second de-
spatch which the Fochow Board of Trade
addressed to the German Consul on the
Anna affair. It publishes a proclamation
by the Canton authorities on the subject of
coloured seaweed sold by the Japanese.

The *Chung Ngi San Po* reproduced the
proposed regulations for the management
of the Paterna Island Customs Examination
Office.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* com-
ments on the Paterna Customs question. It
quite approves the concession Portugal has
made in this matter. It thinks it is a wise
thing to do.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The S. S. *Rajanattianahar* has gone round
to Captain Sands' Slip.

The steamer *Lotus* arrived at San Fran-
cisco on the 30th March. \$118,000 is given
as the value of the *Vasco da Gama's* cargo
from that port to Hongkong.

H. M. S. *Audacious*, with H. E. the
Governor on board, left the harbour this
morning at 8 o'clock, for target practice.
She returns to port to-morrow (Tuesday).

The maximum temperature at the Peak
during the past week, was 78.0, the mini-
mum 61.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office,
Praya West, the maximum was 80.0, the
minimum 66.0. No rain fell during the
week.

A list of the justices will take place
at the Magistracy at 11 a.m. to-morrow, the
2nd Instant, to consider an application from
Mr Nils Lundh, to take over from Mr

Peter Peterson the spirit license of the
"Royal Oak" Tavern.

The S. S. *Candia*, from Nagasaki, brought
on the crew of the Brit. Barque *Liberator*,
which vessel, it may be remembered, we some
few days since reported as having stranded.
A great portion of her cargo has been salv-
ed. The Captain remains by the wreck.

We are requested by the Surveyor
General to call attention to a clerical error
in the notification of a land-sale at Kow-
loon, contained in last Saturday's issue of
the *Government Gazette*, wherein the term
of the lease is wrongly put down at seventy-
five years in lieu of fourteen.

We are informed that the next entertain-
ment at the Hongkong Temperance Hall
will take place on Monday Evening, 8th
May, to commence at 8.30 p.m.; in
songs, readings, &c. will be given. The
admission will be free, and all who are in-
terested are invited to attend.

The troubles on the Great Northern Tel-
egraph Co.'s route would appear to be
interminable. The Co.'s office at Wlad-
ivostok has informed the Superintendent
here, that Messages to and from
Europe are again liable to some delay on
account of temporary disturbances on the
Russia Land-lines.

against the natives for not joining them.—Continuous fighting is reported on the frontier of Montenegro.

The Spaniards insist on religious liberty and the suspension of parleying with the Vatican.

Lord Lytton has committed suicide. Twenty thousand colliers in Derbyshire and Yorkshire have struck work in consequence of reduction in their wages.

There have been some heavy snowfalls in England and France.

Shanghai, 28th April.—It is reported that there has been a defeat of Chinese in Kansuh by Kachgar troops.

THE "ANNA" AFFAIR.

We give below another despatch sent by the Taoutai in charge of the Foochow Superintendent of Trade to Dr. Krauel, the Consul for Germany in Fokien:—

Taoutai So, the President of the Board of Trade, Foochow, sends this communication. In an interview with the Consul, your good self, you have verbally requested me to state in writing the different steps taken in the settlement of this case, and I beg herewith to send the same to you.

1. The principal offender, Young Sai Sai, whose guilt is clearly proved by the evidence adduced against him, is to be memorialised for immediate deportation, and his head will, in addition, be exposed for public exhibition. According to his own statement, he admitted that he was a seaman by profession, that owing to his inability to get security, he remained unemployed in Amoy. That about the 8th moon, last year, the Captain of the *Anna* had originally six of a crew but had discharged them for some cause or other, engaged him though he had given no security, because his wages were small. He was made the boatman, and there were altogether six of them. Then, while on the voyage, Yung Ching Moe and the others were severely beaten by the Europeans on board, more severely than they could bear. That a seaman named Chun a Pak and others killed the foreigners, while he only assisted in throwing the bodies into the sea. As to the sugar and other cargo, the removal was not completed, when the vessel was drifted by the great wind on to a rock and sunk. As to the murder of the Chief officer, it was all designed by himself. As to the removal of the baskets of sugar, he stoutly denied any connection with the circumstances thereof. Against this denial, however, there was the evidence of the Shi Tak Moo and Shi Tai Chank, who proved that the prisoner himself had personally come to their butts to store the sugar. Then Yung Hi Sida and Yung Ching Mui had both pointed out that Yung Sai Sai had been beaten by the foreigners, and that he then designed to kill them in order to give vent to his anger. He had, also, promised personally the sum of one hundred dollars to any of the crew who would first attack the foreigners. When the Chief officer was killed, the prisoner Yung Sai Sai was seen with an iron hammer in his hand. He is therefore convicted by the weight of evidence.

2. The principal offender Yung Ching Mui is to be treated as one who distinguishes himself as an accessory to murder and is adjudged to be strangled after examination at the Winter Sessions. According to his statement, he said about the 8th moon last year, he was engaged by Yung Sai Sai to be a seaman in the *Anna* which was to convey sugar to Tientsin. That he and one Chun Pak were severely beaten by the foreigners on board, and that one day, while he was aloft mending the sails, the chief officer knocked him down into the sea. That luckily, however, he caught hold of the rigging and was thus saved from death. That Yung Sai Sai, in consequence of being beaten from time to time, originated the idea of offering a reward of \$100 to any one who would kill the foreigners, in order to give vent to his anger. On the night of the 22nd of the 8th moon, (21st September) Chun Pak surreptitiously attacked the Captain with an iron hammer when he was unaware, and killed him, while Yung Sai Sai wounded the Chief Officer also with an iron hammer which he had in his hand; that this prisoner really meant revenge, and that he had no share in the clandestine sale of sugar. The prisoner (Yung Ching Mui) ought to be treated according to the law dealing with one who had distinguished himself as an accessory to a murder.

3. The offender Yung Hi Sida should be treated as one who knew of a robbery and yet failed to make a report of the same. He is to be bamboozed 100 blows and to be banished for three years, it having been proved that he took no part in the murder and had no share in the plunder.

4. That the principal offender Chun Pak, and the accessories Ahing and Ahung have already posted for their capture, viz., Apak in the sum of \$1,000, and each of the others, Ahing and Ahung, in \$500 each.

5. That inasmuch as Shi Tak Moo and Shi Tai Chank did not know that the sugar was stolen property and had in consequence allowed Leung Tai Tai to store the same in their huts, they are to be treated as receivers without guilty knowledge, with corporal punishment, by way of warning.

6. That of the huts in Pak Seung Island and Sai Yung Island, which had stored the sugar, six have been burnt and destroyed by Chun Taoutai.

7. That of the eight coolies, Shi Ayow and others, who were employed by Yung Sai Sai to remove the sugar for storage in the huts of Shi Tak Moo, six have been visited with corporal punishment, and two, named Lee Shun and Cheung On, have been sent to the district Magistrate to be canged, while of the elders, Lum Yee, Shi Po, Wong Shing and others, who offered no objection to the occurrence, four of them are to be flogged.

8. The military officer in charge of Lo Woo Post, Capt. Lum Yu Chun, for his neglect in failing to report the matter to his superiors, has been already recommended to the Throne for dismissal from the service.

9. The Lieut. Colonel of Min An, Yew Lai Chung, as well as the Huihai, Colonel Lai Kwong Ming, for not having managed the matter with sufficient expedition, have been deprived of their buttons.

10. The Magistrate of Loen Kiang, Chu Shing Hoo, for his want of expedition in the management of this case, has been removed from his present office.

11.—That 250 baskets of sugar have been recovered and have been handed over to Consul De Lano, and compensation to the extent of \$11,127 has been exacted from those shops which bought the sugar,

and a cheque for the same amount is here-with sent, and you will be pleased to receive it to pay over to the owner of the lost property.

12.—Having done so much in the management of this matter, we must think we have done everything in a very true spirit, and that we have left nothing undone that is required to be done by the stipulations of the Treaty. Though the Taoutai Chun has received instructions from H. E. the Governor to proceed, in company with your good self, in a steamer to the said places to investigate the matter and to make search for the stolen property, yet it is feared it will be very difficult for anything further to be found, while the only result will be to put the inhabitants in great terror. I have therefore, for the present, only to communicate to you the carrying out of the suggestion you made to me the other day (yesterday) of burning the guilty fishing junks before the public, that it might be a warning to other people in future. This plan is very good indeed. A steamer is now ready, and I shall like to know when it will be convenient for you to proceed (with the Taoutai) and trust that you will give me previous notice. The above is my communication and I hope you will receive the same. Enclosed herewith, also, is a cheque for \$11,127.

To Dr. Krauel, the Consul for Germany in Amoy.

17th April, 1876.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting)
1st May 1876.

THE CUSTOMS SPIES.

The four Chinamen charged with attempting to extort money from a junkman at Sowkwan were again brought up. The evidence taken on the 27th was to the following effect. Cheng Ayuk stated that he was master of the *Kwong Cheung Tai* Hong, in Wing Lok Street. He denied any knowledge of the prisoners, had never seen them before. In answer to the 1st defendant, he said that he had never sent him to make enquiries about pirates attacking junks. In reply to the 2nd defendant he said last year he made enquiry about a piratical junk but the matter was all finished.—Wong Apang stated that he was Charge Room Interpreter. He knew the 1st defendant some two or three years ago; he used to go on board the *Peng Chao Hai* and gave false information about smugglers. Witness was then employed on board the *Peng Chao Hai*, having joined her in 1871 and left in September 1874, as Linquest to the Captain. He was put there by Ho Amee, and was to look out for informers who wished to see the Captain. They offered themselves as informers. He recollected the first defendant. He used to come and offer information about opium smuggling and other sorts of cargo leaving the Colony. The *Peng Chao Hai* was then stationed at Fat Tow Moon. The 1st defendant came to the steamer there, and also while anchored in the harbour. He was regularly employed on the ship, but was a volunteer. The rule at that time was to give 3/10ths of the prize money to the informer who led to the capture of smuggled goods. Witness could not say that the 1st defendant came on board while in the anchorage in Hongkong harbour more than once, because there were so many informers. He once brought a letter from Mr Brown that had been given to another man, stating that the bearer could give information, and witness recollected that the steamer went out and remained four days on the cruise. The 1st defendant was all that time on board, living with the other men of the ship, but the opium junk was never in appearance. The sailors were angry, because he had on previous occasions given information that turned out useless. He made all sorts of excuses for the non-appearance of the prize, and he said some of the seamen must have given information to the smugglers that they were on the watch for. Witness had seen junks very often stopped and searched. The 1st defendant had never once given true information. The chief officer turned him out of the ship. The sailors did not want him there. Witness knew nothing about the 2nd or 3rd defendants. At this stage of the case was remanded till to-day. The evidence taken to-day was to the effect of the defendants' attempt to extort money from the complainant. They wanted 20 taels from this junk, and if the owner refused to give this sum, they must go to the *Kwong Cheung Tai* shop, Sheng Wan, about this matter. The 1st defendant said he was in a small boat with the other defendants on a visit to some friends. They passed the complainant's junk and saw a man on board who looked like a pirate who had attacked a junk. Before they had time to go on board the Police came and arrested them. The 2nd defendant made a similar statement. The 3rd said he did nothing, although he accompanied the other defendants on this occasion. The first three defendants were committed for trial, the 4th was discharged.

China.

XINPO.

The annual meeting of the Ningpo Book Club was held on Friday evening, Mr. Dick in the chair. The Secretary's report having been read and the accounts passed, the Committee for the year was appointed. Mr. Patrick Davidson, the indefatigable Secretary, being re-elected by acclamation. It was announced that the closing lectures of the series would be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Bates and Butler. The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the lecturers of the season, the Secretary, and the Chairman.—N. C. D. News.

WUCHANG.

Rumours of an uneasy and alarming character to the credulous Chinese, have been ripe in this neighbourhood during the last few weeks. Whether they arose from the fact of a large quantity of war material—principally heavy gun carriages—landed here from the Shanghai Arsenal, and really intended for transmission to the army in Kansuh, or from recent movements of the celebrated Lieou-chang-man's troops which have been posted in and around the provincial capital, or from any other cause, is not known. Certain it is, that reports have been current about an expected insurrection; some describing it as a re-appearance of the old T'ai ping rebels, and others declaring it to be a movement on the part

of the equally dreaded foreign devils. Many of the country people, it is said, were so alarmed, as to have made preparations for the safe removal of their household goods; and not a few of the more knowing inhabitants of the city were sufficiently excited to make anxious enquiries of those who were supposed to be in the secret.

Just as these rumours were dying out, a new cause of excitement was found last week. A trivial circumstance in itself, it might have resulted in the most serious consequences, had not an official, with sufficient energy, appeared in time upon the scene, and dispersed the mob—thus saving the foreign property.

It seems that the Americans have a chapel on one of the principal streets of the city, which is used as a Dispensary on certain days of the week. Last Thursday afternoon, a considerable number of patients were being attended to by the medical missionary, when a cry arose that a child had been kidnapped by the foreigner. Immediately, the news flew from house to house and street to street, and in a very short time a great crowd had collected in the chapel, and blocked up the street in front of it. To give a colouring of truth to the story, and to add to the excitement, the mother and other female relations of the child appeared in the chapel, and knocking their heads to the ground entreated the foreigner to deliver the child. Of course, the foreigner protested that no child had been detained by him, and invited them to examine all his medicine presses and every part of his rooms, which they did. But their lamentations on leaving the chapel only served further to mystify and increase the excitement of the crowd, while it aroused the resentment of a few who were bent upon mischief. Fortunately, at this juncture, the constable of the district made his appearance, and soon after came the commandant in charge of that part of the city, who speedily cleared the chapel, and put an end to the disturbance.

For several hours afterwards, large numbers of people, from all quarters, were collected in the street, discussing what had happened; and one or two foreigners with their Chinese friends were insulted on the way home, but beyond this no other evil result followed. As the child that had disappeared, was found soon after the cry was raised and as the relations of the child had directed the suspicions of the mob to the foreign chapel, it was deemed right that some apology should be made by them. Accordingly on the following day, a man was sent round the streets in the neighbourhood with a gong, to proclaim to the people that the foreigner had been falsely accused of carrying off the child, and that they apologized for the offence. A proclamation has also been issued by the District Magistrate, warning the people against a repetition of these rumours, and threatening with punishment any who should be discovered raising such reports.—N. C. D. News.

TIENTSIN.

A rumour is afloat concerning the plans of the Viceroy, which if true, involves matters of interest and importance both to natives and foreigners. The rumour relates to three things. It is stated that the Viceroy and other high officials have determined on the erection of manufactories of cotton cloth, to be located perhaps at Ningpo and Shanghai. These mills are to contain the latest improvements. One official is said to have offered Tls. 10,000 towards the carrying out of this plan.

It is also rumoured that arrangements are making, which will offer such advantages to supporters to patronize the China Merchants' Company, as to render it almost certain that Chinese Merchants will ship by no other line. What the arrangements and advantages are, do not, as yet, appear. It is known to many, that the production of native opium is on the increase in China. This growth is believed to be encouraged by many of the high officials, if not by the Government itself. The plan proposed is to drive out the foreign article by the native—a drug which is said to suit the Chinese taste quite as well as the foreign. This accomplished, the opium producing sections will, as speedily as practicable, be turned to grain-growing. I give the rumours as I hear them.

Official reports ought, perhaps, to be credited; but we confess to an inability to reconcile the statements of Governor Li, as contained in the *Peking Gazette* of March 24th, concerning the liberality of the soldiers engaged in the erection of the fortifications of Sin Cheng, with the despatches that have occurred, and the complaints of insufficient pay that have been made from time to time, since the commencement of that work. These facts seem to bear a different construction.

Still no rain, though there have been some indications of its proximity within the last three days in occasional S. E. winds, and obscured sky and a cooler atmosphere. The dust continues unabated.—April 18th.—N. C. D. News.

CHEFOO.

The Fort on the hill opposite the town is progressing fast; hundreds of workmen being busily employed in its construction. The new Hotel is also being pushed forward, and will very soon be roofed in.—N. C. D. News.

Siam.

While the world has been suffering from floods and fires and collisions and epidemics, Siam has had continued prosperity. She has now success in her commerce, which for several years has seemed waning. There are four mammoth ships of more than a thousand tons each at the bar ready for rice, of which the country is full. It is said, it has been attempted to employ the *Bangkok* for lighting. The Steamers constantly plying between here and Singapore and Hongkong, keep the usual lighters busy, going to and from the Bar, with Rice and other produce for the above ports.

The New Year's Holidays are over and gone. As a climax to the festivities, the two kings of Siam honored the ex-Regent by giving him a bath and new suits of apparel. The custom at New Year's of bathing those who are held in high esteem, is very common. The women bathe the priests. Children bathe their parents. A few days since the venerable Governor of Palawan called with his daughter, one of the ladies of the Palace of the ex-Regent. She was going to her old home that she might bathe her father at the beginning of the new year.

Chow Phya Tahintarasak Tamrong has returned from the seat of war in the North of Siam. The Chin Hais are the son of Chow Phya Tahintarasak, the conqueror. We shall have the particulars from the Government Gazette of next week.—Siam Weekly Advertiser.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

London, 10th March.
The Royal Titles Bill passed last night in spite of a powerful opposition speech by Gladstone, with much more unanimity than might have been anticipated, considering the premonitory threatening. Her Majesty is in future to be Empress of India, and the Title is to run—"Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith and Empress of India." The Title of Queen of India, according to Mr. Disraeli, found less acceptance than that of Empress of India. Assuming this to be correct, it may also be mentioned that Her Majesty preferred the Title of Empress, and had been in part moved to her preference by the fact of the complications which had arisen in the claim for precedence of Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh in the domestic circle of Her Majesty and in the Royal retinue—a difficulty which will in future be disposed of. On the whole, supposing the dignity of Empress is preferred by the country with which it is associated, the change in the ceremonial designation of Her Majesty has been effected as judiciously as is practicable, and Mr. Gladstone's plea for the Colonies may be considered to have been fully anticipated and disposed of in the Premier's speech.

There has been a trial during the early part of the week, which threw a little light on the ways of Oxford under-graduates, and on the social system of that interesting and classic school of sweetmeats and light culture and refinement. A Mr. Linklater, the son of the head of a well-known city firm of solicitors, sent a person of the name of Sanderson, better known in Oxford as Spot Sanderson or "Spot," a money-lender, for a malicious prosecution. Mr. Linklater had borrowed money from Mr. Sanderson, and the latter gentleman had declared that when he borrowed it, he misrepresented his age, protesting that he would be of full age when the bill, on which the money was borrowed came due. Mr. Linklater repudiated payment when the bill became due, or his father did, on the ground of infancy. Spot was indignant and threatened criminal proceedings for obtaining money by false pretences against the young fellow, and commenced a prosecution, by hauling him before the magistrates. Here the case was settled by Linklater Senr. paying Spot the money borrowed of him and interest at 5 per cent. For that prosecution the present action was brought to recover damages. The defence was that "Spot" withdrew on the ground that there was to be no further or ulterior proceedings, and that there was a breach of the engagement, but under the direction of the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the jury gave a verdict for £100 damages.

The monstrous mania for old china which seems to have infected all classes, has within the past month or six weeks been fruitful of litigation, criminal or otherwise. About a fortnight since two Hebrews were charged with stealing and receiving some rare Worcesterware china abstracted from the collection of a wealthy *citro*, who had left his treasure safe when he quitted town at the end of last season. That case had little interest beyond disclosing the extraordinary and fictitious value china has attained under the influence of the present epidemic. Last week another gentleman, with a Hebrew patronymic, was convicted of stealing, or of obtaining fraudulent possession of a very fine collection of Sevres, sent to this country for sale by a Russian prince, and during the last few days another illustration of the rabies occurred at an auction of china and *bric à brac* at Beokham, which will no doubt receive its final solution in the law courts. At this auction of the estate and effects of the late Thomas Winter, Esq., Teneiffe Park, a well-known connoisseur in almost every species of artistic work, the competition for the more unique lots was of the keenest kind, and the prices realised illustrate better than a homily the force and folly of the infatuation. Two Sevres vases, only 18 inches high, after a brisk competition, reached 7,500 gu. (not pounds) and were purchased by that millionaire peer Lord Dudley. Three other vases of smaller size brought £5,000. A Roman sarcophagus in marble of superb workmanship only realised £750, and a painting by Leonardo da Vinci, and one of his masterpieces, brought £1,100, while a china desert service brought £4,000, and the day's sale, chiefly of china, exceeded £43,000. The feature of the sale was, however, the disposal of lot 10 at the beginning of the sale, which consisted of two vases knocked down for 1,800 gu. This was, however, deemed so much below their value that there were several rival claimants, who demanded that the lot should be put up again. Two of these competitors at last grew so excited that a free fight ensued, and in the midst of the commotion one of the splendid objects of this divine and æsthetic wrath and strife, was thrown down and broken to pieces, a fit commentary on the ephemeral nature of the taste and the folly of its votaries.

One of the social features of the hour, "The Spelling Bee," has been adopted and introduced into the very highest society by Lady Camberme during the past week. A dozen peers or more, and some fifty ladies of distinction, with ex-Cabinet ministers and a live Lord Mayor, the *crème de la crème* being among the competitors. In the final struggle for supremacy, several ladies having taken prizes; among them the Honorable Mrs. Lowther, Mrs. Leigh of Lyme, and Miss Canning. Lords Halifax and Hampton, Mr. Robert Lowe, and Lord Mayor Cotton, were left in as might have been expected. Finally, the terrible heads of the Civil Service, and the advocates of unrestricted competition were beaten, and the Lord Mayor remained master of the field. Mr. Lowe ought to have fallen on his sword, but he didn't.

On Tuesday the *Suez Canal*, in connexion with Baron Rothschild, was revived, and Sir John Lubbock, no mean authority on financial matters, expressed his opinion that, apart from the £250,000 realised by speculations by the firm of Messrs. Rothschild on the transaction, the £150,000 commission was a pure gift, inasmuch as several city firms would have gladly undertaken to make the advance without any commission whatever. This statement made on so weighty an authority, coupled with the challenge in the *World* newspaper as to specific acts of speculation, has let loose the tongue of slander once more.

Paris, 4th March.

Great people have been travelling & good

deal this week. Don Carlos and Prince Leopold of England passed each other on the Boulogne line. The Prince is staying a few days here at the Hotel Bristol, using the incognito title of the Baron of Balmoral. They say the Queen on her approaching trip has an idea of landing at Cherbourg. I understand a continental saloon carriage is being built for Her Majesty, at a cost of about two thousand pounds. It is to be laid up, when not in use, in Brussels, and is meant for the special service of any of the English Royal Family travelling abroad. This looks as if Queen Victoria were about to cross the Channel more frequently than usual in future. The journey of Don Carlos across France has been a rapid and unbroken progress of twenty-four hours from the Spanish frontier to Boulogne-sur-Mer. His suite consists of ten gentlemen, no ladies, and a little negro servant, who seems to serve his master with all the crawling attachment of a dog. The Pretender smoked cigarettes almost incessantly during the journey, and seemed not in the least downcast at his fallen fortunes. Probably he was glad enough to escape with his life, for his disorganized troops had been murdering several of his Generals. The Don is a tall, well-built man, and travelled in a black frock coat and Astrakhan cap, having abandoned all traces of uniform. Though his features are somewhat coarse, and his countenance, shaded in the lower part by a full, brown beard, is not without a certain amount of proud and dignified expression, derived especially from his soft large eyes. The special train only delayed for a quarter of an hour at Bordeaux. At Orleans Don Carlos did not alight from the train, but was served in the saloon carriage with a sumptuous *déjeuner*, which had been commanded by telegram. The provider forgot nothing, except to provide his bill in sufficient time. But being reminded by his better-half of so unusual an omission, the poor man rushed up with his long strip of paper just as the train was in motion to depart. But innkeepers, especially in France, are tenacious of purpose in matters financial. "We shall write to you about it," said one of the Don's aides-de-camp from the window. "Oh! Sir, I would not for worlds give you so much trouble," replied mine host, opening the door and jumping into the carriage. He was carried off to Etampes, the next stopping-place; but Don Carlos, highly amused, not only paid his bill, but gave him a handsome additional remuneration for loss of time. This innkeeper, says the Pretender, has "heaps of gold" with him. The Empress of Austria has gone over to England. Her Majesty has purchased or rented a place in Northamptonshire, where she intends to hunt each winter.

Another illustrious traveller also crossed Don Carlos on the Calais line, and is now in Paris. I refer to your new Viceroy, Lord Lytton. His Excellency is staying here for a few days with Lord Lyons at the Embassy. The Parisian papers tell us with a sort of disinterested courtesy that the Viceroy of India, "son of the celebrated romance-writer," is in the capital. I suppose diplomacy may be called a profession; if so, it is like others, a jealous one. I have even heard snarls at the speech delivered to the deputation in London by Lord Lytton. They say it was too long and too laboured, and too much stuffed with threadbare proverbs. Others add that Mr. Disraeli shuddered at the magnificent array of adjectives and adverbs, and the desponding sneers at Indian finances. But it seems to me, as well as I think to most prejudiced persons, that the colloquial statement—If was not meant to be a speech—of the Viceroy discovered the careful preparation he had made for the exercise of his high office, as well as much tact in avoiding expressly to commit himself to any special course of action until he made himself personally acquainted with the *minutiae* of Indian affairs on the spot. Lord Lytton will probably find, when he reaches Calcutta, that although the exercise of his high office is hampered by no parliamentary restrictions and its precedents, which in reality probably restrain the nominal autocrat of India from enjoying much more power than a Queen Victoria *personally* enjoys at home. So much the better for himself. Men of wise heads and vast experience, will mitigate what might be the excesses of an ardent and poetical mind. Lord Lytton has struck upon a mine of wealth and a bond of loyalty in his idea that the small savings of the natives of India may be coaxed, after the manner of modern France, into the imperial exchequer of Hindostan. Probably those who know India best, however, will have great doubts of the practicability of the suggestion. At all events, your new Viceroy is a clever man, of benevolent mind, who will not spare himself at his work, and I have no doubt he will return from the East five years hence with a very considerable and useful knowledge of that great Empire.

The Institute of France had a field-day last Thursday. M. John Lemoinne was solemnly received amongst the Immortals. He owed his seat, as successor to Jules Janin, entirely to his connection with journalism. It was a high academic compliment to the Press, and indeed the day before yesterday was, in especial, a great day for the *Journal des Debats*. Its principal leader-writer was received at the Institute as successor of its principal critic, Jules Janin; and another contributor to the *Journal*, Cuvillier Fleury, was the member who received and lauded in an eloquent address his old colleague of the Press as his pioneer colleague of the Institute. Between both poor Jules Janin was flattered only in such a manner as a man can be praised after death. Cuvillier Fleury referred, especially to Janin's love and study of Horace, and gave a little anecdote *epigramme*. "One day," said the academic orator, "it was at Spa where Jules Janin went every year, two gentlemen saw him in the distance. 'Hello,' said one, 'it's Janin! Here he is, in the same place, under the same trees, in the same posture, and with the same book as I see him every year.' 'I'll bet, at all events,' exclaimed the other, 'that the book is not the same.' The gentleman had good sight, and perceived a difference in the appearance of the volume, but his friend confidently closed with the bet, saying—'Done with you that even the book is the same.' The two friends approached Jules Janin. 'Monsieur,' said the first, 'is it true that you are reading at this moment the same book you were reading here last year? I have bet that it is not the same.' 'Then, you have lost your bet, Monsieur,' replied Janin; 'I am reading the same book and the same edition; the only difference is that I have had my Horace newly bound!'

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong, April 30.

The importation of Bengal Opium, during the closing month, stands at 3,181 chests, against 2,761 chests in the corresponding month of last year. Adding the

month's receipts to the stock brought forward, there appears an aggregate of 4,681 chests; and as the available supply on date is computed at 1,000 chests, a quantity of 8,681 chests has been taken off by the local consumers and by exportations. Of this quantity some 1,000 chests have been taken for local consumption, and 2,681 chests exported. Comparing these figures with those of the previous April they show that the previous month and the month's gave an aggregate of 8,401 chests; and as the month closed with a stock of 850 chests, a quantity of 3,551 chests had been taken off, of which 1,200 chests were taken by the local consumers, and 1,351 chests exported. It will be thus seen that the exportations this April have been on a larger scale, owing no doubt to there being a larger supply on the market, as above shewn. It is therefore not surprising that the effects of oversupply have been fully felt in the markets at the Coast-ports.

The fluctuation in the rate of the drug this April has been to the extent of \$12 for New, and \$7 for Old Patna; and \$10 for Old Benares. As but a few chests of New Benares have been received, there has been hardly any market for it. The fluctuations last April have been to the extent of \$10 for New, and \$80 for Old Patna; and \$17 for New, and \$15 for Old Benares.

New Patna has been supplied to the consumer this April dearer by about \$30 per chest; but Old Patna and Old Benares at about the same price as in last April.

Detained for Postage.

Aller, Teresa, Barcelona, 1 Letter.
Bishop, J. C., Walkerville, near Adelaide, 2 Papers.
Graves, Capt. H., Cape Coast Castle, 1 Book.
Gopill, Monar, Papest, Tahiti, 1 Letter.
Little, Miss Mary C., Norwalk, Haron, Ohio, 1 Paper.
Marous, Jr., Wm. N., 1 Paper.
Riddoch, James, Pinola, Adelaide, 1 Book.
Scharrer, H., Germany, 1 Sample.

Dead Letters.

Baxter, Miss, Onatla Bay, Jamaica, 1
Brunswick, Miss, 79, Pantenville Road, London, 1
Buchanan, Miss, 29, Binney Street, Liverpool, 1
Buswell, Mrs., The Paragon, Maudslayi, 1
Chapman, J., 38, Ernest Street, Barmesley, London, 1
Farris, Mrs. Charles, Bath, England, 1
Glasco, J. B., Miss ionaire, Port Louis, Maurice, 1
Grubwell, C. J., Upsala, Stockholm, Sweden, 1
Harris, George, Westport, Nelson, N.Z., 1
Hillier, Lazie, 28, Marcor Street, Long Acre, London, 1
Ingram, W., 10, Beuville Street, Liverpool, 1
Jones, Mrs., 81, Sutton Street, Commercial Road, London, 1
Lettellier, Mrs., 86, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, 1
Lieben, C., Amsterdam, 1
McKenzie, Mrs., Raimond Street, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 1
Micallef, Giuseppe, Posta Ferma, Malta, 1
Mitchell, W., Brecknock Road, London, 1
Nisigawa, I., Pelham Crescent, South Kensington, London, 1
Quinn, Mrs., Strand Road, Londonderry, Ireland, 1
R. B. Post Office, St. Johns, Hurstpier-point, England, 1
Rue de Belgique, Brussels, 1
Rienast, Frau A., Bellevue Strasse, Berlin, 1
Schwiesow, Aug., Gross Neumarkt, No. 41, Hamburg, 1
Sewmann, Kasse, Bremen, 1
Silbery, Capt., 118, Burdett Road, Limehouse, London, 1
Smith, Mrs., 11, Station Place, Shadwell, London, 1
T. S. Post Office, Charing Cross, London, 2
Vilthoven, Jan., 28, Lepper Street, Antwerp, Belgium, 1
Wheeler, Mrs., 79, Cannon Street, London, 1

ES: The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 1, 1876.
PIUM.—New Patna, cash... 610
" credit, 610
" Old Patna, cash... 607
" credit, 610
" New Benares, cash... 580
" credit, 580
" Old Benares, cash... 580
" credit, 585
" Allowance Tels., 24 a 48
" Old Malwa, cash... 585
" credit, 580
" Allowance Tels., 20 a 22

CAMPORR, 15
QUICKSILVER, 83 a 84
SALTPETRE, 6.40 a 6.5

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 22 1/2
" Bombay, demand, ... 22 1/2
" Shanghai, demand, ... 71.50
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 72
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... —
Sycee, ... —
Mexicans, ... —
Gold Leaf, ... 26.80
English Sovereigns, ... 5.10
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.12
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, par.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$510
China Fire Ins. Co., \$158
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 45 % dls.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1800
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$850
Chinese Insurance Co., \$20
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850
C. & J. Maxine Ins. Co., Tls. 34 ex return.
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 650
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 8 dls.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. —
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$50 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105.18/8

Temperature.

HONGKONG, May 1, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 75
Do. 4 P.M. ... 76
Do. Maximum ... 76
Do. Minimum over night ... 70
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.00
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.97

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PANAMA AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GUALIOR, Captain J. C. BABOT, with
H.M. Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie,
and Cargo, will leave this for the above
place, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at
Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 p.m. on the 5th May.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels, and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
penalties which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods shipped
by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 22, 1876. my6

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF
PEKING" will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers' Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my16

For Sale.

NOTICE.

APPLES OFF THE ICE.

Just Landed and For Sale.
CHOICE AMERICAN BALDWIN
APPLES, in Good Condition, re-
ceived packed in ice, or Ship "Comet,"
TUDOR COMPANY,
J. F. HOSKAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 27, 1876. my4

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$16 " (2 ")
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.
Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1876. tf.

ON SALE.

THE
CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-
torical, Mythological and General
Literary References,
BY
WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price, \$5.

Shanghai,.....KELLY & Co.
Hongkong,....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price 6d each.
Glasgow, N.Y. Office.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premiums.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash; ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World;
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1876.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL,.....£500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine, Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jy1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CRE-
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SPON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom
of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July,
1871, and whose Will was duly proved in
the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY
BREBETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hong-
kong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Admini-
stration with the Will annexed were duly
granted by the said Court on the 10th day
of March, 1876, are hereby required to
SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of
their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM
HENRY BREBETON, on or before the
1st day of July next; and notice is hereby
also given, that at the expiration of the last
mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY
BREBETON will proceed to distribute the
Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPON
amongst the parties entitled thereto, having
regard to the Claims of which he has then
had notice; and that the said WILLIAM
HENRY BREBETON will not be liable for the
Assets or any part thereof so distributed to
any person of whose Claims he has not
had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

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